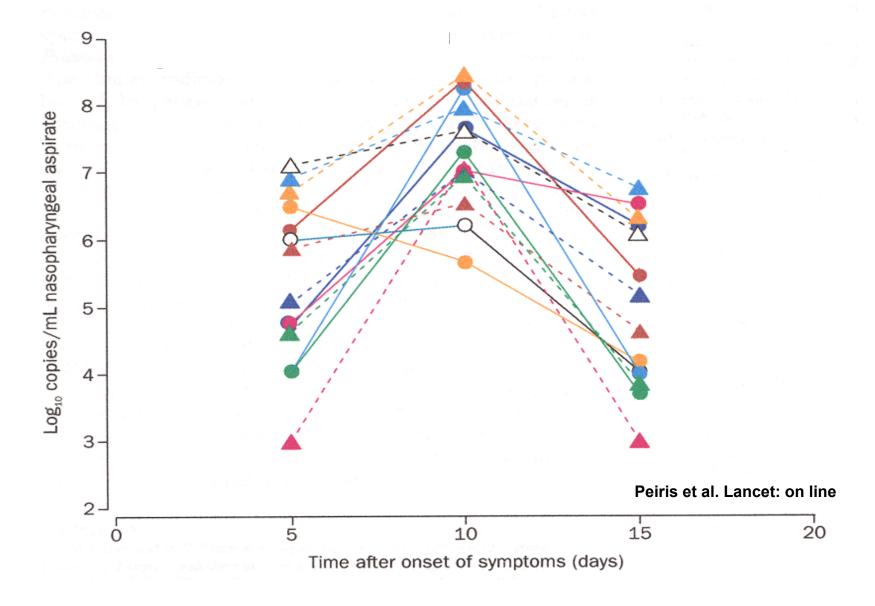
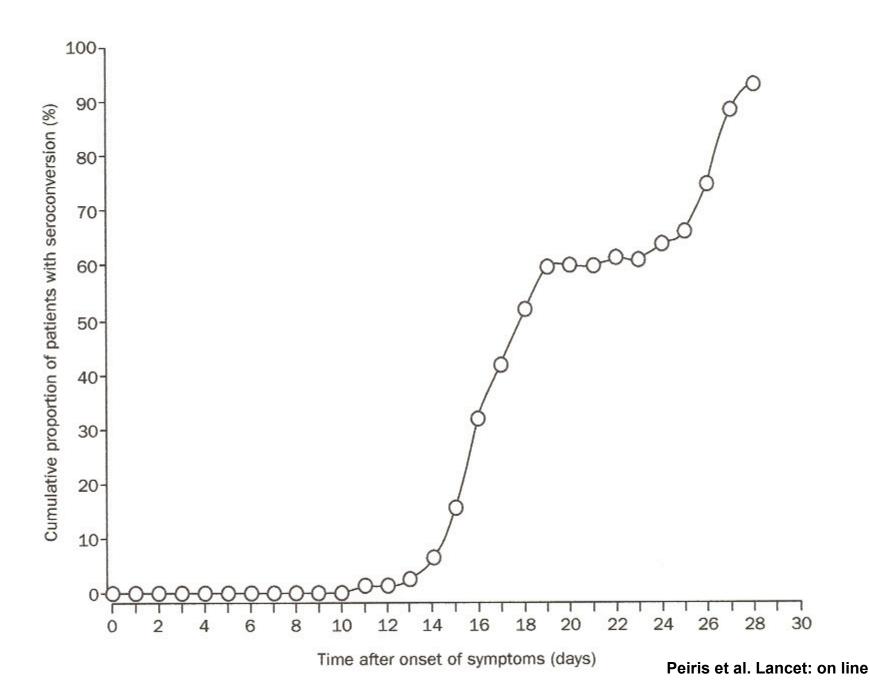
SARS

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Course of Illness







- 11 patients and 14 controls from Toronto
- RealArtTM HPA-Coronavirus LC RT Reagents Assay (Artus GmbH, Hamburg, Germany)
- 22 samples from multiple sites:11/11 positive
- mean duration 20 days (range 8-32).

Viral load

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Predictor	≥10 ⁶ copies/g lung tissue	< 10 ⁶ copies/g lung tissue	Fisher's Exact Test
Duration (<21 days)	5/5	0/6	p=0.002
Use of ribavirin	4/5	6/6	p=0.45
Use of steroids	1/5	5/6	p=0.08

Infection control for SARS

How is SARS spread?

- MOST OFTEN spread by contact and or droplet
- Other possible routes
 - Airborne (breathing same air without N95 mask)
 - Contact with contaminated environment
 - Re-aerosolization of droplets (eg. When mask removed, or with toilet flushing or bed sheets shaken out)

How can we prevent transmission?

- rapidly identify patients and manage them in precautions
- Identify contacts and ensure they don't transmit
- Minimize the opportunities for exposure of staff/other patients to SARS patients
- Minimize the number of droplets the patient produces (eg. minimize coughing, vomiting)

Protective Barriers: N95 masks, face shields, gown and gloves





Transmission to HCWs using precautions

- High risk activities
 - Intubation
- Low risk activities
 - Occult breaks in precautions
 - Leaving SARS room may be just as dangerous as caring for patients



Clinical Questions

- Early predictors of severe disease
- Treatment
 - antivirals
 - immunomodulators
- Secondary prophylaxis
- Risk factors for transmission
- Mechanisms of transmission



Challenges

- Uncertainties about future disease patterns
- Research during outbreaks
- Research in the developing world
- Therapeutic trials in the absence of knowledge of pathogenesis